CHARGED WITH VIOLATING THE NEU-TRALITY LAWS.

THE SPECIFIC CHARGE IS COMPLICITY IN SEND-ING OUT THE LAURADA EXPEDITION ON

AUGUST 9, BUT IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE AUTHORITIES FEARED HE

WAS PLANNING ANOTHER. General Carlos Roloff, the Secretary of War of the Cuban Provisional Government, was arrested in this city on Wednesday night on a charge of siding and abetting the sending of filibustering expeditions to Cuba. The arrest was made by Deputy United States Marshal Walter Stafford as General Roloff was leaving the office of Francisco E. Fonseca, a compatriot, who keeps a cigar factory at No. 22 Nassau-st. He was taken to the Ludlow Street Jail, where he was confined



for the night, and yesterday morning was taken before Commissioner Alexander, in the Federal Building, when he was formally held in \$2,500 ball. William Wicke, a cigar box manufacturer of Thirty-first-st. and First-ave., was accepted as his bondsman, and he was released shortly after noon. General Roloff's examination has been set for Tuesday next.

The complaint upon which General Roloff was arrested was made by Arturo Baldasano, the Spanish Consul in this city. The charges set out in the document were extremely vague, no particulars being given. In technical language, it simply alleges that General Roloff aided and abetted an armed expedition to Cuba on August 9, and by so doing contravened the neutrality laws of the United States. The date inserted in the complaint, however, connects General Roloff with the Laurada expedition, that ship having been dispatched from this country to Cuba on August 9. It is probable that by means of the espionage that the Spanish authorities have kept upon the Cuban officer, they have in their possession evidence of an incriminating character, but many people who talked of the arrest yesterday said that the Spanish Consul, anticipating that General Roloff would shortly endeavor to send away another expedition, brought about his arrest more as a precautionary measure than with an intention to secure a conviction upon charges based upon past offences.

ROLOFF'S CAREER.

General Roloff has for many years been among the most prominent and best known of the Cuban insurgents. He was born in 1838 in Poland, and when thirteen years old was brought to this coun-He went to Cuba in 1864, and until 1868 was engaged in business in Cienfuegos. He was one of the first to join the revolution which broke out in 1868. In the following year he raised a regiment, and continued active in the war throughout the ten years that it lasted. For bravery consistently displayed he was made a major-general in the insurgent army. When hostilities finally Roloff received an offer of a remunerative position from the Spanish Government on the condition of his faithful allegiance to Spain thereafter, but he refused the offer and went to Honduras, where he lived for a time in somewhat straitened circumstances.

During the American Civil War General Roloff served in an Alabama regiment. He rose to the

fore the breaking out of the present troubles General Roloff was a leading spirit, and was one of the first to take to the field when the actual struggle began. Because of his knowledge of and long experience in military affairs he was made Secretary of War when the Cuban Provisional Government was organized.

HIS MISSION TO AMERICA

crossed from Cuba to Jamaica in an open boat in June last. He did not come direct to this city, try. It was known to the Spanish authorities here that his mission to America was to direct the organization of expeditions to Cuba. reached this city about seven weeks ago. Before that he had visited Philadelphia, and shortly after Roloff arrived in New-York the steamship Laurada, with a big cargo of rifles, dynamite and cartridges, and a large crew of men sailed from the former port, and although Pink-Roloff continuously there was no evidence forthcoming at the time that he was in any way connected with the expedition. It is now alleged by the Spanish Consul that Roloff was occupied in the formation of the expedition, but no hint of the nature of the evidence to be adduced yesterday. The Spanish Consul resolutely refused to be seen yesterday, and other high officials in the Consulate in reply to inquiries

stated that they knew nothing of the matter, While to outward appearances, the Cuban Junta was not much perturbed by General Roloff's arrest, it formed the one subject of discussion among the many patriots who flocked to the Tribune man T. Estrada Palma said that the Spanish Consul in arresting Roloff had only a filmsy case to work on. There was absolutely no eral with any one of the filibustering expeditions that had left this country. Mr. Palma with emphasis asserted that no American jury could be found which would convict Roloff, and he strongly condemned the authorities for arresting the General at such an hour at night as prevented him getting be the night in jail. bail, and compelling aim to spend

After securing his release General Roloff went directly to the headquarters, and after a short interview with Mr. Palma and his lawyer, Ho ratio Rubens, he departed again, and refused to make public his destination or his regular address in this city. General Roloff refused to talk beyond saying that there was no ground for the action of the Consul, and that he would easily be able to clear himself. Mr. Rubens was subsequently seen, and repeated that the Spanish authorities had a weaker case against Roloff than they had ever had in any of the previous actions they had taken against Cubans in this country. He added that it would be impossible to comment upon the merits of the affair until the nature of the evidence and exact charges against Roloff were known.

Undoubtedly General Roloff's arrest will interfere somewhat with the Cuban plans of campaign. As soon as the dry weather had set in he was to combine with Gomez in striking what they said would be one of the hardess blows at Weyler that the Spanish General had yet received. For this reason it was necessary that Roloff should have started at an early date for Cuba, but his friends are hoping that he may yet reach Cuba early in October. the action of the Consul, and that he would easi-

INCLINING TO JUSTICE FOR AMERICAN PRISONERS IN CUBA

SETTLEMENT OF THE CASES OF THE DELGADOS AND THE COMPETITOR PRISONERS PROM-ISED-THE SECRETARY'S VIGOROUS

> REMONSTRANCES-OFFICIAL IN-FORMATION RECEIVED FROM MINISTER TAYLOR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Washington, Sept. 17.—Official information has been received at the State Department that Spain has yielded to certain demands of Secretary Olney, in the cases of a number of Americans which have recently been the subject of some vigorous diplomatic correspondence. Rumors and unofficial reports to this effect have been in circulation, but nothing authentic has previously been published. The first news came from Madrid, through London. This was that the Spanish authorities would soon take up and settle some American cases. Now the State Department learns from Minister Taylor that two important cases are actually under consideration with the promise of early conclusions Mr. Taylor has not reported that any of the pending American cases have been disposed of.

The decision of Spain to act is a tardy one, and the delay has been the source of much worry, not to say serious displeasure, to the officials here. The authorities are familiar with the "to-morrow" diplomacy of Spain. But the cases in point are of such moment and the demands of the State Department so earnest, yet easonable, that no good cause for an exhibition of procrastination has been apparent. Nevertheless, Spain has proceeded with unusual de liberation, bordering on wilful neglect. She has finally decided to act, and Minister Taylor has so cabled to the State Department. Mr. Taylor does not intimate what answer Spain will make to the demands of Secretary Olney. He says briefly that the Duke of Tetuan has taken the cases under consideration, with a promise of an early disposition. About ten days ago, Mr. Taylor cabled that he had assurances that the two cases would be acted upon as soon as the Cortes adjourned. The adjournment took place last week.

THE CASE OF THE DELGADOS.

The two cases which are to be looked into are those of the Delgados, father and son, and the crew of the Competitor. It will be remembered that after other serious ill-treatment, the elder Delgado was struck by a soldier with a machete and left for dead. Some time after this the Delgados called at the State Department and personally lodged a complaint against Spain. Secretary Olney inquired carefully into all the facts. Having become satisfied that the men Americans, that their story was trustworthy and that their cases were deserving of prompt attention, he made a demand upon Spain for damages. Following her usual custom, Spain When the answer reached Washington it was found to be unsatisfactory. The State Department officials decline to give out the terms of the reply. It is assumed here that the Madrid officials either denied the statements of the Delgados or disclaimed responsibility for the injuries inflicted upon them. The latter is probably the ground taken, as it was made known to the Duke of Tetuan by Minister Taylor that Secretary Olney had searchingly inquired into the facts and found them as presented in his demand.

Shortly after this answer reached the State Department Mr. Olney again addressed Minister Taylor. This time he employed some vigorous language. Two Americans, he said, had beer unlawfully and brutally injured in Cuba by Spanish soldiers; they were entitled to damages and the State Department expected that these should be paid by Spain without needless delay. The Secretary responded in detail to the points in the Spanish note. Put in a few words his reply was a renewed and stronger demand that prompt justice should be done to the injured Americans. The Secretary's note has been in the hands of the Spanish Foreign Secretary for about two months. It is only now that Minister Taylor is able to say that the case is to be con sidered at once and some settlement reached. It While in Honduras he was married to a sister-in-law of T. Estrada Palma, the delegate in New-in-law of T. Estrada Palma, the delegate in New-law of the case on the basis suggested by Mr. Olney tion is regarded as sound, as it rests upon to precedents. But Spain is particularly slo-act on all cases involving money damages.

THE COMPETITOR PRISONERS.

petitor calls for immediate action. It is one in which the lives of two, possibly three, Americans who were on board the vessel when she was captured on April 26 off the Cuban coast are at stake. The Competitor was probably a fillbustering vessel. She left Key West on April 20, and while at sea she took on board war supplies for the Cubans. She went to Cape Sable and was there joined by General Monzon and a party of insurgent sympathizers. Four of her crew were captured by the Spanish authorities. They were Alfredo Laborde, the captain, and Owen Milton, both American citizens; Dr. Bedia, who also claims to be a citizen of the United States, and a man named Kildea, an Englishman. By order of General Wevier these men were tried by a drumhead count-martial and sentence of death was imposed. The case was reported to Washington and a protest against the carrying out of the sentence was promptly cabled to Madrid Secretary Olney then took the ground, and has since stoutly maintained it, that the American members of the schooner's crew were entitled to a full and fair trial in the civil courts. He has contended that their first trial was irregular and in violation of specific treaty obligations. His position is that the men should have a retrial before a regular civil tribunal, not as a favor to the United States, but as a right.

Mr. Olney's last note to Minister Taylor has reand was there joined by General Monzon and

a right.

Mr. Olney's last note to Minister Taylor has remained unauswered for some time. It is generally believed here that General Weyler will in erally believed here that ordered to order the Ameri-tan who were on the Competitor brought before a civil court. No other solution of the case seems possible unless Spain intends to defy the State Department. Should she do this she would be Department. Should she do this she would be acting in violation of the decision of one of her

own high courts.

DECISION OF THE MADRID COURT A fact of striking significance is that some time ago the Spanish Foreign Office submitted the case of the Competitor's crew to a Madrid civil tribunal corresponding in authority to the United one of Mr. Olney's notes, together with a brief made out in the Spanish Foreign Office, were laid

made out in the Spanish Foreign Office, were laid before the court. The question presented for a ruiirg was whether the sentenced members of the schooner's crew were, under Spain's treaty with the United States, entitled to trial before the civil courts of Cuba. The court reached an affirmative conclusion. Its decision has been in the possession of the Foreign Office for about a month. This is another reason why it is thought here that Mr. Olney's demands in this case will be granted. Possibly the head of the Foreign Office at Madrid, acting under the advice of the Minister of War, hesitates to announce that the Americans must be permitted to come before a civil tribunal. General Weyler, it is understood, has taken the stand that the sentence of the court-martial shall be executed. To declare now that the opposite course is to be followed will have the effect of materially lessening Weyler's influence in Cuba. But word from Minister Taylor is expected soon that the Madrid authorities have concluded that it is better policy to offend Weyler than to affront the United States. It is noticed that Mr. Taylor said in one of his dispatches that action was to be taken on both of the American cases "after the adjournment of the Cortes," Granting the demands of this country would be a suicidal course for a Spanish party in office to take, so strong is the feeling against the United States throughout Spain, and the Ministry probably took this fact into account in giving the information it did to Minister Taylor.

THE GOVIN CASE IN HAVANA ELEVEN THOUSAND SOLDIERS ILL-HAS THE GOV-

ERNOR OF THE SPANISH BANK RESIGNED?

Havana, Sept. 17.-Nothing has been published here concerning Charles Govin, an American news-paper correspondent who, it is alleged, was killed in the Province of Havana on July 9 last by Spanish soldiers, acting under orders of Colonel Ochoa. It is officially stated that there are 11,000 patients

GENERAL ROLOFF ARRESTED SPAIN YIELDING TO OLNEY. of which number 1,530 are suffering from yellow. THE MISHAP TO THE TEXAS.

GOMEZ MAKES A MOVE. SPANISH TROOPS RUSHED TO THE CENTRAL PART DIFFERENCES OF OPINION AMONG NAVAL OFFI- A MEETING OF THE LATTER-THE SHRINKAGE IN OF THE TROCHA-1,500 INSURGENTS SAID

TO HAVE CROSSED THE LINE Havana, Sept. 16, via Key West, Sept. 17.-Puerto Principe advices report that Gomez was encamped on September 7 at Guasimas de Agramonte, with reinvade the western provinces.

The Government is rushing troops to the central part of the trocha, near Jucaro and Moron, to prent the insurgents crossing.

It is reported that Mayla Rodriguez, with 1,500 recently, and is now on the borders of Sancti Spiritus and Santa Clara provinces.

Quintin Bandoras has arrived in Remedios district, and is waiting Gomez's arrival to take command of the infantry in the new invasion.

Maceo has left his stronghold in the mountains and is encamped with large forces on the Danes estate, south of Pinar del Rio City. An attack on the city is expected. It is rumored Weyler soon take command of the Spanish forces in I dei Rio, with the intention of expelling Maceo the province. If true, great fighting is expon account of the strong position held by the

surgents.

The Cuban chiefs have determined to make any sacrifices to effect Weyler's capture. The excitement in commercial and financial circles is increasing. Bank bills have fallen to 15 discount. Sixteen houses have cancelled foreign orders, and there have been no transactions on the Stock and Produce exchanges for the last two days.

INSURGENTS DEFEATED AT CAVITE.

Madrid, Sept. 17 .- A dispatch from Manila says that a number of insurgents who were attempting to capture a ship in the harbor of Cavite were fired upon by artillery and repelled. Several of the attacking party were killed. The artillerymen uninter tionally sank several small craft that were within range of their fire.

REAL ESTATE MOVEMENTS.

NEW BUILDING PROJECTS-A FINE RAIL-ROAD OFFICE-SALE TO THE UNI-VERSITY CLUB.

John W. Condit, of Acker, Merrill & Condit, the well-known grocers, has replaced a mortgage of \$140,000 on the property at the northeast corner of Sixth-ave, and Fifty-eighth-st. This property is a vacant lot 100 feet square, and it is estimated to be worth from: \$250,000 to \$275,000. The present mortgage was placed with the law firm of Evarts, loate & Beaman. It took the place of a mortgage at a lower rate of interest. This property will b closed on the north and east by the new building of the New-York Athletic Club, now being erected. It is a valuable corner. Plans for a twelve-story granite, brick and terra cotta building for bachelors' apartments have been so Mr Condit by a well-known architect. Mr. Condit sale yesterday that, while nothing definite regarding plans had been settled, he would in timct a large building on the site.

Mrs O. H. P. Belmont, formerly Mrs. William K anderbilt, has offered her dwelling at the south sale through Golding & Whitehouse, real estate basement building of brick and terra cotta. It is on a plot 50 feet on the street and 100 feet on the avenue, the house being about 80 feet deep. the office of Mrs. Belmont's lawyers, Jay & Cand ler, it was said yesterday that nothing was known there of the matter or of Mrs. Belmont's reason for selling her property.

John D. Crimmins has abandoned his plan for onverting the New-York Steam Company's old brick building at Madison-ave, and Fifty-eighth-st into a dining-room annex of the Lenox Lyceum. E Ferrero, manager of the Lyceum, said yesterday that it had been found impossible to make the and that it will be transformation as planned, a tail office building, with rooms, also, for various purposes, the second floor being used for the dining-room. The erection of the new building would not be begun, however, until next spring. Ferrero added that there was no truth in the re newed rumor that the Lyceum would be converte into a theatre. He declared that there were enough

The Eric Rathroad Company, after vain endeavors to get the Eno estate to improve the interior of its ticket office at the junction of Fifth-ave., Broadway and Twenty-third-st, has set out to produc a new interior of the building, at an expense which is decidedly heavy for the area to be covered. This office is only seven feet wide in Twenty-third-st., pleted, is to be panelled on ceiling and walls with polished cherry wood. The window seats, desks, ticket racks and furniture are to be of solid manag-

polished cherry wood. The window seats, desks, ticket racks and funniture are to be of solid manogany. The small iron pillars are to be decorated in rica, yet not snowy, siyle. S. L. Bevan, the agent in charge, said yesteriay that the office would be the finest railroad ticket office in this city, "and that means," he added, "in the world."

William Rockefeller has transferred, for a consideration of \$180,600, to the University Club of this city, the property on the north sile of Fffty-fourthst, 125 feet west of Fifth-ave, having a front of twenty-five feet and extending through the block to Fifty-fifth-st. The property is free from any incumbrance except certain restrictions. The University Club, as previously announced, is to have a clubhouse on the northwest corner of Fifty-fourth-st, and Fifth-ave, which will take in part of the property conveyed by Mr. Rockefeller. The space fronting twenty-five feet on Fifty-fourth-st, and extending back to the centre of the block is to be left open for purposes of light and air. A mortigage pledging the property named, in the sum of \$55,000, to run for a period of nine months, was executed in favor of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and is payable in gold at a rate of interest of 45 per cent per annum.

H. H. BLISS MUST ANSWER QUESTIONS.

H. H. BLISS MUST ANSWER QUESTIONS.

JUDGE MICARTHY ON OBLIGATIONS IN SUPPLE-

handed down a decision in the application to punish Henry H. Bliss, stepfather of Mrs. Fleming, who was acquitted on the charge of having killed her mother, Mrs Evalina M Bliss, for failing to answer a number of questions when examined in supplementary proceedings. These proceedings were held on a judgment for \$175, obtained against Bliss by John L. Maynard on a note which Bliss indersed. Judge McCarthy sava in his opinion;

REDUCTION IN CUSTOMS EXPENSES.

Washington, Sept. 17.-A reduction of \$156,500 in he expenditures on account of the collection of cus toms revenue for the current year has been ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury, the red tion being divided among the following ports in the sums named: Albany, \$1.000; Baltimore, \$12,000; Boston. \$25,000; Buffalo, \$2,500; Plattsburg, \$1,000; Cincinnati, \$3,000; Cleveland, \$1,000; Pembina, \$2,000; Detroit, \$10,000; Duluth, \$5,000; Port Huron, \$5,000; Kansas City, \$1,000; Mobile, \$1,000; Newport News, \$5,000; New-York, \$6,000; New-Orleans, \$5,000; Pensacola, \$1,000; Plitindelphia, \$25,000; Cedar Keys, \$3,000. The manner in which this reduction is to be made is left to the Collector. He can either reduce his force, furlough his men without pay, or cut down force, furlough his men without pay, or cut down force made by Constress is \$5,500,000. Last year the amount expended was \$7,500,000.

ment in the customs service: "The order to cut down expenses applies not alone to the New-York Custom House, but to the customs service of the custom House, but to the customs service of the entire country. I am engaged in finding out where retrenchment can be effected. No percentage of reduction has been specified. The directions from Washington are to cut down all I can. How the retrenchment will be accomplished, whether by dismissals, by reductions in salarles, or by both, I cannot yet say. Neither am I able to say when the retrenchment will be put into effect. We are investigating to ascertain when, how and how much. Final action will be taken after consultation with Washington."

It is reported here that the troubles over the issue of paper money have led to the resignation of the Covernor of the Spanish Bank.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

REQUEST OF CREDITORS.

CERS AS TO THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR HER LATEST MISADVENTURE-

HER UNLUCKY CREW. Washington, Sept. 17.-Captain Glass telecavalry squadrons, and was marching west- graphed the Navy Department from Newward. It appears that he initiated the march to port this morning that the Texas, having run on the sand off" Goat Island, had floated again and, so far as he could learn, was uninjured. A report by mail will follow. The favorable outcome of what might have en, forming Gomez's vanguard, crossed the line proved a serious accident to the unlucky battleship Texas caused general satisfaction among the officials of the Navy Department this morn ing, and they were greatly relieved after the suspense of the night, the reports of the ship's striking on a bottom known to be so rocky as

> erable fear that the vessel would be ruined. The career of the Texas ever since she existed only on paper had been so checkered that the superstitious thought her end had come. Her collapse in the Brooklyn drydock last year, followed by the "development of structural weakness" on her trial trip, caused her to be sent to the Norfolk Navy Yard last January, where her immersed hull was thoroughly rebuilt, costing over \$200,000. During her six months' stay in the Norfolk drydock ner frames and bottom were strengthened, and it was only about three weeks ago that she was pronounced complete and sent to join Admiral Bunce's squadron at Tompkinsville the day before Li Hung Chang arrived in America. Her cost, including repairs up to that time, had exceeded \$4,000,000, although she had been designed originally to cost only \$2,500,000.

To fix the responsibility for yesterday's unfortunate occurrence will be the immediate effort of the Navy Department. The battle-ship Massachusetts, drawing at least two feet more water than the Texas, had just visited the New port naval station and secured her torpedoes. She had scarcely given up her berth to the Texas when the latter vessel approached and struck Captain Rodgers, of the Massachusetts, is known as one of the most cautious commanding officers in the service, and he stayed well out from shore and anchored in about sixty feet of water. It is believed that Captain Glass, also a cautious officer, concluded he could lie a little loser to the island than the Massachusetts. Fortunately, the tide was out and when it rose later in the night he was able to pull his ship

The effort to blame the affair on a machinist is combatted among naval officers who are friendly to the enlisted men. They say that in going into port all officers are on duty, and that an engineer officer or two of them must have been in charge of the engine-room. Engineer officers, however, contend that they can only obey signals, and that if the engines were kept going ahead when the stop signal had been given the signal must have been out of order and failed to act. When an engine is in motion the signal on the bridge, where the captain is, shows the fact. A court of inquiry will promptly investigate the occurrence. Newport Harbor has been the scene of several cimilar accidents to warships. The Atlanta, when commanded by Captain Bunce, now Admiral, ran on a rock there and was seriously damaged. Her sister ship, the Boston, while "scorching" over a measured mile just above the naval station, found a sharp jagged spur of rock which ripped out a long streak in her bottom, her compartment construction alone preventing her from sinking. Captain Glass himself had a grounding experience when he commanded the Cincinnation two years ago. The ship was new, and after leaving New-York for Newport she struck something supposed to be Execution Rock. It was contended that no rock was charted at the een in charge of the engine-room. Engineer

thing supposed to be Execution Rock. It was contended that no rock was charted at the spot the vessel touched, and it was surmised that a sunken canal boat constituted the ob-If so the hulk must have been loaded with iron and immovable, for a \$12,000 dent had to be repaired.

THE POSTOFFICE'S NEW MAIL WAGONS.

THEY ARE AN INVENTION OF ASSISTANT POST-MASTER GENERAL NEILSON AND WILL SUP-

PLEMENT THE CABLE-CAR SERVICE. A new feature is soon to be added to the mail service of this city which is expected eventually to be a material aid to the present system of handling which it is deposited to the Postoffice, thus saving time on the present slow collection. The saving is expected to amount to an hour on each wagon trip. The wagon will be tried at first, and if the experiand in Boston, and other large commercial centres "The new system will be analogous to that of the Third-ave, malicars," said Mr Dayton yesterday. "The trial wagon will probably take a long route for the experiment, as that will make it easier for the wagon clerks to sort the mall on the trip."

H. E. Mack, Deputy Superintendent of Railway Mail Service, added that the Third-ave, mailcars had proved a decided success, and had advanced the receipts of most of the mail destined for East was started on the first day of last October," said he, "and now almost all the large cities in the country have systems of streetcar mail service, though none of them is nearly as extensive as ours. We are running ten mailcars now, with a force of twenty-six clerks, who work on half-hourly schedules. These cars leave the General Postoffice on north-hound trips, carrying the letters which are mailed here and destined for branch postoffices along the line, and also the pouches with out-of-town mail for the same places, which are sent direct to the postal-cars from the big trunk lines. The clerks on the mailcars sort the mail and deliver it to the different branch offices, collecting their outgoing mail also on the way. In addition they also sort out the different packages of mail for the carrying frours. On south-bound trips they only carry mail for the General Postoffice, as the mail from the branch offices which is destined to be distributed in other stations is light. This mail is also sorted en foute."

Mr. White, the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, made the II.30 a.m. trip on the postal-car yesterday to inspect the working of the system. He was accompanied by Superintendent Bradley of the Railway Mail Service of this city.

LISCOMB KEEPS AWAY FROM COURT.

MORE DOUBT CAST UPON HIS STORY - SUM-MONSES FOR HIM AND TWO OTHERS.

Acting Captain Farrell of the Macdougal-st. station and Mr. Neuberger, a lawyer, of No. 291 Broadway, appeared in Jefferson Market Court yesterday for the purpose of sifting the story of Alfred A. Liscomb, asserted that he had been chained to a post and robbed of his money in the cellar of Garry Leydecker at King and Washington-sts. Capiain Parrell told Magistrate Cornell that Liscomb left here on Wednesday afternoon to visit his daughter in New-Jersey, but before going promised faithfully to be in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning at 9:20 o'clock to make an affidavit and ask for a warrant Jefferson Marke an affidavit and ask for a warrant against the men whom he suspected of being responsible for his misfortune. Captain Farrell said that Liscomb had insimated that Leydecker was the cause of it, but positively refused to affirm it. Liscomb did not appear in court in accordance with his promise.

Mr. Neuberger told Magistrate Cornell that he had brought to court yesterday every person connected with the stable in which Liscomb was found chained. He said that he considered it an outrage that his elient's name should have been used in connection with the matter, and declared that he wanted to have Liscomb summoned to court to see if he would stand by the insimuations he had made to Captain Farrell to the effect that Leydecker was the guilty man. This man Liscomb, "said Mr. Neuberger, "some time ago had Leydecker was the guilty man charge, and I believe that this thing was merely a scheme on his part to cast discredit upon him. We have proven conclusively that Leydecker was out of the city at the time Liscomb has intimated that Leydecker bound him to the post."

Magistrate Cornell Instructed the clerk to issue a summons for Liscomb and the other two men named by Mr. Neuberger, returnable Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ALBERT WEBER IS OUT OF JAIL.

An elderly, well-dressed man, with white hair Jefferson Market prison yesterday morning and Jefferson Market prison yesterday morning and told Keeper Zebermot that he wanted to pay the 5 fine that was plaged on Albert Weber on Wednesday, and for the non-payment of which Weber was still locked up. Weber was promptly liberated on the payment, and left the prison with his friend. Both refused to talk.

MCLAVE ASSIGNS AGAIN.

THE EX-COMMISSIONER'S ASSETS. John McClave, ex Police Commissioner, yesterday made an assignment of his lumber business at Nos 16 to 157 Eleventh-ave, and Nos. 662 to 668 West Twenty-second-st., to William Harison, who is also he assignee of John McClave & Sons in the bicycle The assignment resulted from the rebusiness. quest of the creditors, who held a meeting yesterat the office of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden, No. 111 Broadway, which was attended by about forty ersons from this city, Albany, Buffalo, Boston and West Virginia. A statement was presented showing liabilities of \$113,000, of which \$98,000 is in the lumber business and \$15,000 in the bicycle business. Of the liabilities in the lumber business, \$15,000 is to a son and daughter, secured by mortgages on the factory buildings. The assets consist of the factory buildings, Eleventh-ave., Twenty-first to Twenty-second st., on leased ground, which cost \$175,000, valued now Newport Harbor having given rise to considnot known; lumber on hand, \$12,000; bills receivable, \$3,200; judgments against a fire-insurance company,

\$5,000; claim against the city, \$4,000; lots in Newark, \$2,500. Mr. McClave was questioned by several of the creditors regarding the great shrinkage in his asets from a year ago, when it was said he claimed to be worth \$400,000. Ex-Congressman John J. Adams, representing the Garfield Bank, was specially interested in this matter, as the bank is the largest creditor, the amount due being reported at \$25,000. The information was given that Mr. McClave had made a transfer of his dwelling. No. 124 West Seventy-second-st.; his country place at Greenwich Conn., and two houses in Newark to his wife, the leeds being dated April 2, but not recorded until September 11, the day John McClave & Sons made an assignment. The property was valued at \$210,-000, and was mortgaged for \$5,000. It was said that the houses were transferred to Mrs. McClave for advances she made. Mr. Adams withdrew from the meeting. He said he could not see more than \$35,000 tangible assets for the creditors.

It was suggested on behalf of Mr. McClave that committee of creditors be appointed, go over his affairs and see what ought to be done. Such a committee was appointed, and the meeting took a recess for an hour. In the recess Mr. McClave filed a personal assignment of his lumber business in the County Clerk's office, and the deed was followed by a second one an hour later in a more extended form.

AFFAIRS OF WILKINSON BROS. & CO. LARGE MEETING OF CREDITORS-A PROPOSED PLAN OF REORGANIZATION.

A meeting of the creditors of Wilkinson Brothers

& Co., paper and pulp manufacturers, of Nos. 419 and 421 Broome-st., with mills at Shelton, Conn., was held yesterday at the Astor House, attended by about one hundred creditors from this and neighboring States. Wellington Smith, of Lee, Mass., was chairman. A statement was presented showing total liabilities of \$257,450, of which \$808 46 are secured by mortgages and liens on the mills and \$185,604 are unsecured, of which \$145,850 are due in this city. The assets are \$91,877 in stock and counts receivable. The mill property was cluded in the assets. Although from \$400,000 to \$500,o cash had gone into it, the present value was con sidered as small above the incumbrances. reditors also questioned the advisability of tinuing the mill part of the business. Wilkinson Brothers & Co. proposed that a stock company be formed by the creditors to carry on the entire business and take all the assets, to be capitalized at \$250,000, the creditors to have preferred stock of \$200,000 and the Wilkinsons \$50,000 of common stock Judge Munger, of Connecticut, representing the Wilkinsons, gave a detailed statement of the bust

Wilkinsons, gave a detailed statement of the business of the last six years to show that it would be profitable for the creditors to go into the company. The average sales per annum had been \$56.747, and he thought the new company could do at least \$50,000 a year. At the meeting it was learned that the wood pulp part of the business had been unprofitable, and that the firm lost \$75,000 on its postal-card contract for the Government.

A committee of creditors was finally appointed to take into consideration the affairs of the firm, digest a plan and make a report for the consideration of the creditors. The committee consists of wellington Smith, John S. Reigel, of Reigeiville, N. J. Thomas A. Nelson, of Ansonia, Conn.; W. H. Parsons and R. D. Ingram, of this city. The committee was directed to continue the business at the mill and store until it made its report. Creditors expressed their sympathy for the firm and their confidence in the partners, and toth creditors and firm were ready to do anything to keep the large business going.

GUESTS AT THE LEADING HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE MARLBOROUGH. J. K. Valender, Mrs. J. L. Mrs. J BROADWAY CENTRAL
C. H. Smith, Bingmamton,
J. R. Barron, Rock, Hill
N. C. Newell, Springfield,
N. C. Newell, Springfield,
N. C. Newell, Springfield,
Mass,
J. Linion, Knoaville, Tenn
F. L. Chisholm, Ramseur,
N. C.
H. H. Welch, New-York,
C. H. H. Rohle & wife,
St.
Louis,
Louis,
C. R. Anderson, Norfolk,
Va.
J. G. Mohn, Reading, Penn,
J. F. Burkee, Waterbury,
J. R. Smither, Boston,
Conn.
J. F. Burkee, Waterbury,
J. F. Burkee, Waterbury,
J. R. Smither, Waterbury,
J. R. Smither, Physical Research, Penn,
J. R. Smither, Penn,
J. R. Smith, Physical Research, Penn,
J. R. Smither, Physical Research, Penn,
J. R. Smither, Physical Research, Physical Research,

BUCKINGHAM. L. F. Burkee, Waterbury, BUCKINGHAM.

Mrs. G. R. Howell, Philadelphia.

Mrs. F. G. Macomber, Bossion.

E. D. Godfrey, New-York, Miss A. A. Boshnell, Morristown, I. I. Hoshnell, Morristown, I. Stohnell, Morristown, I. N. Markness & wife, New-York, Mrs. S. R. Bowne, New York, I. H. Brockmere, St. Louis, I. K. Felter, Roston, A. F. MacArthur, Chicago, EVERETT.

L. F. Burkee, Waterbury,
PARK AVENUE,
L. M. Muzz, Bristol, Conn.

E. K. Marshall & Waterbury,
D. M. Muzz, Bristol, Conn.
E. K. Martin, Utlea.
Conn.
E. S. Gladding, Montelair,
N. Marshall & wife, Boston,
A. F. MacArthur, Chicago,
EVERETT.

ST. NICHOLAS EVERETT

ST. NICHOLAS. Goodwin, Boston. Goodwin, Boston. Spooner, Chicago, Steele, Flemington. R. Savage, Salt Lake Sullivan, Los Angeles, J. Cal.
E. Curtis, Toledo.
J. Stackpole, Chicago.
H. Kiser Chicago.
W. Orr & wife, Chicago.
N. Rodgers, Louisville. hnson & wife, Newark, N. J.
Wittmer, Brooklyn.
A. T. Bidlemon, Boston.
C. J. Dunn, New-York.
C. W. Singleton, New-York.
J. M. Alexander, Brooklyn.

GILSEY. VENDOME. Porter, Scranton, J. T. Porter, Scranton,
Penn.
Mrs. P. Prouty, New-York,
P. H. Pearson, Lowell,
Mass.
W. G. Ottler, & wife,
Worcester, Mass.
T. Rosenfeld, Berlin. Penn.
Methgue Omaha.
T. Monahan, Chicago.
T. S. Benedict & wife,
New-Orleans.
Roos New-York.
W. Burrall, Connecticut.
Pilling & wife, Delaware.
W. McKle, Philadel-phia.
T. A. Holman, Philadelphia.

WESTMINSTER. WESTMINSTER.
H. D. Titus, Auburn, N. Y.
W. H. Titus, Auburn, N. Y.
S. is, Dicks, London,
W. Hanny, Scranton, Penn,
J. A. Bower, Pittsburg,
S. R. Watte, Baltimore,
Miss. A. Bartow, Astoria,
N. Y. GRAND. W. Ives, Newburg, N. Y. F. Flanders & wife, Miss A. Bartow, Astoria,
N. Y.
Cove. F. Easter & wife, Philadel-

N. Y.
W. Corning, New-York,
Miller, Cape May, N. J.
H. Jewett, New-York,
W. Sentz, New-York,
Harrison, Belleville, N. J.
L. Puller, Cleveland,
WINDSOR. MINDSOR

HOFFMAN.

Nantia, Detroit.
P. Kiegs, Baitlimore.
F. Rand, Battle Creek.
D. Seymour, New-Haven.
Morton, New-York.

WINDSOR.
H. Halsey, Philadelphia.
W. H. Siverton, Cleveland, Ohio.
H. K. Devereux, Cleveland, Ohio.
Ohio.

C. Morton, New York,
HOLLAND,
J. H. Slaper, New Haven,
H. S. Denison, Chicago,
M. S. Ascheim, Park City,
Mich.
V. Adams, Little Falls,
N. Y.
S. W. Leech, England.

Obto,
Mex. M. Kotany, West St.
Louis,
Miss Mex. West St.
Louis,
Miss Wear, West St.
Louis,
J. H. Mitchell, Toronto,
J. Dougherty, New-York

Chicago, Sept. 17.-At the meeting of the Govern-

pointed to devote its attention to securing a settlement of the outstanding trades in Diamond Match and New-York Biscuit. committee consists of John H. Wrenn, The mon Sturges and George A. McClellan. The Jamieson committee was continued, but it was deemed that the members of that committee have all that they can attend to in securing the completion of agreement that none of it shall be sold inside of a

year or at a less price than 200.

Chairman Jamieson reported to the Governing Committee that the members of the Diarrond Match pool stood pledged to contribute \$200,000 if that sum would secure a settlement of all the

Moore trades in Diamond Match. The new of the mitter will devote its entire attention to this matter. It is thought that the whole matter can be arranged inside of two weeks.

Three-quarters of the open trades in the Yerkestocks have already been settled. With Diamond Match, Biscuit and the Cable trades out of the way, the Stock Exchange can be reopened. At yesterday's meeting the subject of reopening was not even broached.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD FIGHT. PRESIDENT SPENCER TALKS PLAINLY TO PRESI-DENT HOFFMAN-A STATEMENT FROM THE LATTER.

The fight between the Seaboard Air Line and the allroads in the Southern States Freight Association has brought forth a letter from Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern Railway, to R. C. Hoffman, president of the Scaboard Air Line, in which he says:

Hoffman, president of the Seaboard Air Line, in which he says:

Practically al, other railways in the South have been able from time to time to adjust their differences, and live together in substantial harmony and peace. Your company alone, under your management, has continually and persistently assumed an isolated and antagonistic position. It has alternated between the attitude of the arrogant dictator and of the man with a grievance, adopting a combination of methods which it was hoped, in the interest of all security-heiders and all communities, had become obsolete—those of the amateur and the buccaneer. There is another responsibility which you cannot escape. Your company has attempted, by a series of the most incendiary and inflammatory statements in the puolic prints, to incite public prejudice and passion against railway property as a means upon your part of attempted coercion and of revenge. This is a new system of warfare upon the part of those who are trustees for the management of railway properties, and one which, if effective at all, must inflict the same injury upon all properties in the same section of the country, including those under your management, as upon those against which the outrageous methods have been directed. The security-holders of all railway properties will hold the officers of your company responsible for this wanton attack upon their rights and upon their properties. The fact that the attack has been made directly upon only one company, and has been besed upon such flagrant missiatements of facts that the results are not likely to be serious when the full facts become known, does not lessen the gravity of the offence or diminish the measure of responsibility to which you and your officers will be held by the conservative and investing public.

President Hoffman, of the Seaboard Air Line, has issued a statement in the form of a circular to

President Hoffman, of the Scaboard Air Line, has ssued a statement in the form of a circular to stockholders urging them not to be alarmed at the recent attacks made on the company. The letter contains a statement of the results for the year nding June 30 for the entire system, as follows Receipts from all soucres.
Operating expenses

Gross Income deductions from income, including interest on funited debt, leases, charges and losses of every nature, including less on subscription to Atlanta Exposition. Net Income.

ividend on Durham and Northern Railway
stock and Seaboard and Roaneke Railroad
Company's preferred attck Hoffman says: "Every expense, including the

building of twenty-eight new cars, the rebuilding of twenty-two to replace ones destroyed and rebuilding of five engines, has been included in the year's expenses. I mention this to show you that the net profit is not obtained at the sacrifice of the condition of your property. There is no floating debt, and the only money owed is for the bills of the current month."

FUTURE OF UNION PACIFIC. A SYNDICATE SAID TO BE DESIROUS OF PURCHAS-ING THE ROAD.

Washington, Sept. 17.-General Wade Hampton, Commissioner of Railroads, and W. J. Coombs, of New-York, Government director of the Union Pacific Railroad, were in the city to-day to confer with Secretary Francis over the forthcoming reports relating to the Pacific corporations, and particularly as to the Union Pacific Railroad. The proposition as to the Union Pacific Railroad. The proposition in regard to this railroad contemplates a foreclosure covering the main line of the Union Pacific and the Central Branch in Kansas and Colorado, uniting Kansas City and Denver. The claim of the United States under its second lien, now amounting to about \$57,000,000, it is said, is to be paid in cash by the purchasers at a percentage amounting to about \$50,000,000. It is further said that a syndicate has been organized to purchase the road on these terms, provided the assent of Congress to the arrangement can be secured.

SOUGHT DEATH RATHER THAN MOVE.

WOMAN ATTEMPTS SUICIDE WHEN WARNED BY HER LANDLADY TO VACATE HER ROOM.

Ruby Devere living at No. 269 West Thirty-ninth st., became despondent because her landlady, Mrs. Kate Quinn, had informed her that she must give up her room, and attempted suicide by swallowing some solution of carbolic acid in her room yester day afternoon. Mrs. Quinn is the owner of both Nos. 269 and 271, and was told by Policeman Chris-topher Taupheus, of the West Thirty-seventh-st. She begged for time to get another room. Mrs. Quinn was nervous on account of the recent raids in "Soubrette Row," at Nos. 257, 259 and 261 West Thirty-ninth-st., only a few doors distant, and Thirty-ninth-st., only a few doors distant, and yesterday afternoon she went to the Devere woman's room and insisted that she move immediately. The latter became hysterical, and threatened to break all the furniture in the room. Soon afterward she quieted down and entertained some women friends in the room. After the women went away she swallowed the contents of a bottle of carbolic solution which she had obtained from a dispensity for external use, and then began to scream with pain and call for help. An ambulance was called from Bellevue Hospital, and the woman was relieved of most of the poison with a stomach pump. She was taken to the hospital a prisoner and placed in the prison ward. It is thought she will recover.

LETTER BOXES ON FRENCH STEAMERS.

Letter boxes have been established on the French which passengers, in the course of the voyage, may deposit letters and mailable articles. The boxes will be securely locked. At the end of the voyage the boxes will be delivered at the New-York or Havre postoffice, where they will be unlocked and the contents distributed. It is hoped by the New-York postal officials that this convenient arrangement is only preliminary to the etablishment of a regular sea postal service between France and the United States, such as has for some years been in operation on the German and American St

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Appellate Division—Supreme Court—Recess.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part 1—Before Truax,
J.—Court opens at 11 a m. No. 1, Blank of Metropolida
axt. White; No. 2, Cheever axt. Martin, No. 3, Bloom agt.
Davison; No. 4, matter of Murray Hill Hank, No. 5, Keit
axt. Keit, No. 6, Roby axt. Strom; No. 7, Van Niclen agt.
Sloane; No. 8, Lucas agt. Dale; No. 9, Offorman agt.
Sloane; No. 8, Lucas agt. Dale; No. 9, Offorman agt.
Sloane; No. 10, Kalish agt. Metropolitan Elevated
Railroad Co., No. 14, Importers and Truders' National
Bank agt. Gorman; No. 10, Twelfth Ward Rank of NewYork agt. Schwarzkopf; No. 16, Crittenden agt. Huntington; No. 17, Goodman axt. Goodman; No. 18, Importers
ton; No. 17, Goodman axt. Goodman; No. 18, Lopel agt.
Cappadonia; No. 19, Whitehead agt. Hilliard; No. 20, matter of John E. Connolly & Co., No. 21, Gordon agt. Gordon; No. 22, matter of Muehifeld; No. 23, Lehman agt.
Mayer, No. 24, Vidal agt. Relliy; No. 25, Corley agt.
New York and Harlem Railroad Co., No. 26, Newman agt.
New York and Harlem Railroad Co., No. 26, Newman agt.
No. 30, Germania Life Insurance Co. agt. Mayor,
etc., No. 30, Germania Life Insurance Co. agt. Mayor,
No. 31, Selffer axt. Sussman, No. 32, Schindler agt.
No. 31, Selffer axt. Sussman, No. 32, Schindler agt.
Steinik; No. 33, Farina agt. Farina; No. 34, Horstran
Agt. Goldman, No. 35, Novotny agt. Third
Railroad Co., No. 35, Novotny agt. Third
Avenue
Railroad Co., No. 35, Novotny agt. Third
Avenue
Railroad Co., No. 38, Novotny agt. Third
Avenue
Railroad Co., No. 39, Klein agt. Long; No. 40, Finkel
Agt. Hussan; No. 41, matter of Electrical and Mechanical
Feng. Co., No. 42, Entirgen agt. Luttgen; No. 48, PourtMailonal Bank of New-York agt. Biomfield: No. 48,
Botherhild agt. Bio Grande Western Railway Co.; No. 48,
Botherhild agt. Bio Grande Western Railway Co.; No. 48,
Botherhild agt. Rio Grande Western Railway Co.; No. 48,
Botherhild agt. Rio Grande Western Railway Co.; No. 48,
Charlewa agt. Shapiro, No. 51, matter of Booth; No.
Surre REFEREES APPOINTED.

Supreme Court. By Beekman, J.

By Beekman, J.
Stokes agt. Fischer—Lawrence Godkin.
By Trusx, J.
Merz agt. Merz-George E, Mott.
Wendel sgt. Embier-George M Van Hoeser
Godmark agt. Goldmark—Charles L. Guy.
Lawson agt. Tuttle—John Hunter.
Winthrop sgt. Barnard—William F, Andrews.
Woodward agt. Musgrave—Eugene Van Scha.
Newman agt. Newman—L. B. Van Gassbeck.

By Smyth, J.
Matter of Webster & Co.-Charles Don RECEIVERS APPOINTED.

Supreme Court. By Truax, J.

Solomon H. Kohn agt. Mary E. O'Connor and others-tephen B. Brague. Henry & Forest Weekes agt. Carlo La Maida and thers—Joseph P. Fallon. Samuel Elkin agt. Harris Hirsh—Samuel V. Speyer. Caroline D. Robinson agt. Charles L. Robinson—Samuel